

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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Official Paper for the County of Nye and the Town of Tonopah

Hoggishness of Reno Again Manifest

It is up to the people of Tonopah and Goldfield and other sections of Southern Nevada to take the "bull by the horns" and put a crimp in the activities of Reno in its efforts to ruin the business life of these communities. The complaint on February 28, 1922, by the Reno Chamber of Commerce, filed with the public service commission of Nevada, to secure what might be termed "waterfront" rates for that city, should be combated by every business and mining man of Southern Nevada. In other words, Reno is anxious to be placed upon a commodity basis, and is desirous of being granted the same freight rates upon shipments of a few thousand pounds out of Reno to the southern section as the Tonopah and Goldfield buyers would pay upon a full carload of 60,000 pounds purchased direct from manufacturers in the east.

One of the best illustrations regarding the injustice of this proposition lies in the fact that our Tonopah merchants who buy and have been carload purchasers of this commodity for years, must ship a 60,000-pound minimum car direct from the eastern manufacturers, paying a rate of \$1.10 from Hazen to this town. The Reno people desire to secure an order which will permit of them shipping in a 60,000-pound car of this material from the Great Lakes to Reno, and then distribute or parcel out a portion of the same, in and around Reno, sending the remaining amount, of say 35,000 pounds, into Tonopah at the same carload rate per hundred pounds as that paid by Tonopah consumers upon a 60,000-pound car. In other words the Reno dealer would not have his money tied up for any great length of time, but by sending portions to Virginia City and other mining camps, they could quickly dispose of the balance of the consignment by shipping to Southern Nevada, at the same time working a great hardship on business interests here.

Tonopah has always been a carload consumer of many commodities. If Reno should be granted the commodity rates, as applied for and which will be considered by the public service commission on April 24, at a hearing to be held in the chamber of commerce headquarters in that city, then Tonopah and Goldfield business interests would suffer untold damage. It would mean that the traveling men from the coast would no longer be able to transact business in Southern Nevada, but that every knight of the road would be withdrawn from Nevada territory.

Reno has always been likened to a hog, and in this instance her greediness stands forth most glaringly. She would ruin every section of the state to better her own conditions, but she is forgetful of the fact that there may be a way to curb her ill-advised plans. It is just barely possible that the "waterfront" rate, if granted, would result in buyers of carbide, iron and steel, as well as other articles used in quantity in this section of the state, might decide to ship in their full carload lots of 60,000 pounds each, billing the same to Reno instead of Hazen. A large part of the consignment could then be disposed of to consumers in that section at cost, the remaining portion to be shipped here.

If there ever was a time in the history of Nevada when a live commercial organization was needed, that time is now. Unless prompt measures are taken to head off the activities of the Reno Chamber of Commerce then every business man in Southern Nevada will suffer much financial damage. The hearing upon the petition or application of Reno to be placed upon a commodity basis in freight rates, will be upon April 24. In the meantime the business and mining interests of Tonopah should get busy and formulate a plan of action to fight this contemptible move.

Among the articles that fall under the ban of the proposed scheme of the Renoites might be mentioned iron pipe, couplings, valves, etc., which they desire to be able to ship in 10,000-pound carload lots; calcium carbide in tin cans, iron or steel cans or drums; iron pipe and galvanized iron pipe; band bars, corrugated or twisted; scrap iron, steel scrap, pipe, iron or steel, cast or wrought, not over 12 inches in diameter, second hand.

Reno people would do well to attend their own business, otherwise the whole state will be up in arms against them.

America's Experience.

The experience America is now having with the allies relative to being reimbursed in the sum of \$250,000,000 for maintaining her troops on the Rhine affords proof of the wisdom of her refusing to go to Geneva and furnish additional evidence of the necessity of this country remaining entirely aloof from European affairs. The allies agreed to reimburse this country for maintaining her soldiers in Germany. This agreement was entirely apart from and independent of the treaty of Versailles. The allies now repudiate that agreement and insist that the United States must sit in an international economic conference and "dicker" for her money or agree to recognize the Versailles treaty if she expects to be paid what is due her.

This position of European nations which composed the allied powers is getting a trifle tiresome and the American people are almost at the end of their patience. The British characterization of the United States as mercenary and grasping simply because this nation asks to be reimbursed for costs which she incurred at the particular request of the British government and other nations comes in bad grace. It is a matter of history that Great Britain "cashed in" on the European war to a greater extent than any other power. As a condition of the armistice, preliminary to peace, she demanded that Germany give up all her navy, which left Great Britain absolute mistress of the seas, which has always been her chief national policy. She added vast territory to her already broad dominions under the thin disguise of "mandates." This territory increases immensely her resources of oil and other natural resources and insures her tremendous income. She also secured absolute control of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, a thing for which she has plotted and fought for generations. France obtained the tremendously rich province of Alsace Lorraine and the valley of the Saar, rich in coal and mineral deposits. She also obtained mandates to valuable territory.

It has not been dwelt upon much in this country because the United States has been disposed to exercise forbearance, but it is nevertheless a fact that Great Britain charged the United States rental for all of the British ships which were used to transport troops to the front to help out when England had her "back to the wall" and the United States paid the bill without quibbling.

France charged the United States to house the United States troops rental for the land used for trenches which went to the rescue of the French republic. Moreover, when the United States, after the war, prepared to return to this country all sorts of supplies and machinery which had been sent to France with the American forces, France informed the American government that if such equipment and supplies were removed she would charge the United States import tariff (which she had not hitherto asked) on all the goods, and would also charge an export tariff for their removal, which would amount to \$500,000,000. She also represented she needed the supplies to rebuild her devastated territory.

What Wadsworth Foresaw.

It is announced that a delegation representing the Collins-Griffith party in Ireland is on the way to this country to secure support of Americans of Irish blood, and that another delegation representing the De Valera faction is in hot pursuit with a view to securing the same backing for the De Valerians. The two groups of delegates will doubtless make it interesting in this country as they argue their claims before their chosen forum. Officially the United States will, of course, remain neutral, but undoubtedly a number of members of congress will be apprised by mail, by telegram, and by personal visits of what is going on. It is but natural that each side in the Irish dispute should seek support wherever it may be found, but it is hardly to be expected that either side will demand such support as an expression of our foreign policy.

Nevertheless, the occasion suggests vividly what would have happened had this country been dragged into the league of nations, a situation the possibilities of which were ably depicted by Senator James Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, in his attack on

the Wilson league covenant. A dispute might have arisen in Poland, or in Italy, or in a number of other countries having a large representation in the United States, and immediately the dispute would have extended to the representatives in this country and would have been carried by them to congress, or to the executive, and all the pressure of votes and the promises of campaign funds would have been brought to bear to secure American support of the one side or the other. Or, again, two countries each having a large representation here, would quarrel over a boundary line—Austria and Italy, for example—and again the power of the United States would be invoked to bring pressure to bear on the league to decide the matter in favor of this or that party.

U. S. Leads the World.

The United States leads the world in the development of water power. Early per cent of the working water power of the world is in this country, where a total capacity of 9,233,000 horse power has been installed, according to a report of the United States geological survey issued recently, says Manufacturer.

New York leads the states with 1,300,000 horse power developed by water power and California comes second with 1,111,000 horse power. The largest single power plant in the world is at Niagara Falls, with 870,000 horse power capacity, but the major part of this development is on the Canadian side.

Europe has one-third of the developed water power of the world. France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland have each more than 1,000,000 horse power working.

With its water power and steam generating plants the United States furnishes its people with the cheapest and most efficient electrical power in the world.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HALLIFAX TONOPAH MINING COMPANY for the year ending Dec- ember 31, 1921.	
Cash on hand December 31, 1921	\$ 1,209.95
Receipts during year	72,806.17
Disbursements during year	\$ 74,816.12
Cash balance December 31, 1921	24.77
NORMAN P. ELLIS, Acting Secretary.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE WEST END CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1921.	
Cash on hand December 31, 1921	\$ 15,772.73
Receipts during year	1,671,921.49
Disbursements during year	\$ 1,686,793.62
Cash balance December 31, 1921	\$ 5,859.60
NORMAN P. ELLIS, Acting Secretary.	

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SCHOOL ELECTION

Election of school trustees will be held in the Tonopah High School building on April 1st, 1922. Any citizen of the United States who has been in the state for a period of six months and in Tonopah school district 30 days will be entitled to vote. It will be necessary for all qualified voters to register with the clerk of the school board UNLESS their names appear on the registration list of voters at the last general election. The registration office will be open in Brunswick Billiard Parlors between 10 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. from March 21st until March 25th, inclusive.
L. L. MUSHETT, Clerk.
Attest
JOSE C. PIERCE, President, Tonopah School District, No. 26
M-1-31

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TONOPAH EXTENSION MIN- ING COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1921.	
Receipts	
December 31, 1921, to cash on hand	\$ 162,599.97
To assessments collected during 1921	None
To amounts received from other sources	1,244,258.32
Disbursements	
Mineral expenses in year 1921	\$1,017,851.12
General expenses in year 1921	257,590.67
Paid dividends in year 1921	None
Balance on hand December 31, 1921	49,156.60
W. G. BENHAM, Secretary.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE BULLFROG REFINEMENT & WATER COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1921.	
Debit	
December 31, 1921, to cash on hand	\$ 874.99
To assessments collected during 1921	None
To amounts received from other sources	113,881
Credit	
Mineral expenses in year 1921	None
General expenses in year 1921	152.83
Miscellaneous disbursements in year 1921	1298.50
Paid dividends in year 1921	None
Balance on hand December 31, 1921	579.55
W. G. BENHAM, Assistant Secretary.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SHOSHONE POLARIS MINING COMPANY for the year ending Dec- ember 31, 1921.	
Debit	
December 31, 1921, to cash on hand	None
To assessments collected during 1921	None
To amounts received from other sources	138.25
Credit	
Mineral expenses in year 1921	None
General expenses in year 1921	138.25
Paid dividends in year 1921	None
Balance on hand December 31, 1921	None
W. G. BENHAM, Assistant Secretary.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MONTGOMERY SHOSHONE MINES COMPANY for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1921.	
Debit	
December 31, 1921, to cash on hand	\$ 180.40
To assessments collected during 1921	None
To amounts received from other sources	425.39
Credit	
Mineral expenses in year 1921	None
General expenses in year 1921	231.25
Miscellaneous disbursements in year 1921	336.25
Paid dividends in year 1921	None
Balance on hand December 31, 1921	38.29
W. G. BENHAM, Assistant Secretary.	

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